



**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the
West Penwith Rural District Council.**

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

**To which is Appended the
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the
Penzance (Hayle Division) Port Sanitary Authority**

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the
West Penwith Rural District Council.

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

To which is Appended the
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the
Penzance (Hayle Division) Port Sanitary Authority

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the West Penwith Rural District Council.

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1937.

The area of the Civil Parishes contained in this District is now 59,792 acres.

The normal estimate of Population for the area as now constituted is 16,570.

The estimated Population for the old area (mid 1933) was 10,240.

The number of inhabited houses is approx.,—5,230. (in 1934—5002)

The estimated number of families or separate occupiers is 4,716.

Rateable value, £52,834.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £213: 6: 4.

Vital Statistics

During the year there were 240 live births (118 male and 122 female). Of these 5 males and 5 females were illegitimate. The corrected birth-rate was 14.48 per 1,000 per annum, (birth-rate per 1,000 of England and Wales 14.9). There were 12 stillbirths (8 males and 4 females) all legitimate.

The deaths were 267 (125 male and 142 female). The local crude death-rate would therefore be equivalent to 16.11 per 1,000 per annum, but in order to compare it with the death-rate of the Country as a whole, due regard has to be given to the higher average age of the inhabitants of the district, after making due allowance for this factor, the local adjusted death-rate is 12.4 per 1,000 and this figure compares with 12.4 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

There were 24 deaths from Influenza, 2 deaths from Diphtheria and 1 death from Measles. 17 cases of Infectious disease were admitted to Hospital, the rest being isolated at home.

Comparative table shewing the death-rate per thousand of population in the various Parishes—

St. Erth	20.57	Zennor	12.32	S. Buryan	10.78
Gwithian	14.56	Ludgvan	12.09	Towednack	9.74
St. Hilary	14.07	Hayle	12.15	Sennen	8.33
Perranuthnoe	13.49	Marazion	10.93	St. Levan	7.97
Sancreed	12.47	Madron	10.8	Paul	6.78
Gwinear	12.47				

No Deaths occurred in the Parishes of Morvah and St. Michael's Mount

The following table gives the percentage of deaths from the commoner conditions and the average age at death from same—

				Average Age at Death Males	Females
Heart disease	28.09 %	(1936=27.4 %	1935=26.01 % ; 1934=25.2 %)		
Cancer (malignant disease)	13.1 %	(1936=12.9 %	1935=13.41 % ; 1934=13.7 %)	65½ yrs.	60.6 yrs.
Tuberculosis (all types)	3.7 %	(1936=3.92 %	1935=4.06 % ; 1934= 8.6 %)	33 yrs.	26 yrs.
Nephritis	3.7 %	(1936=4.3 %	1935=6.5 %)	65½ yrs.	61½ yrs.
Accidents	2.2 %	(1936=3.13 %	1935=2.84 % ; 1934= 4.3 %)	30½ yrs.	
Suicide	1.1 %			41 yrs.	49 yrs.

The maternal mortality based on deaths primarily classed 'to puerperal conditions is as follows :—

The following table gives the causes of Infantile deaths :—

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Pneumonia	11	1	5
Scarlet Fever	8	—	—
Diphtheria	23	16	2
Erysipelas	3	—	—
	45	17	7

The age periods of the above diseases were as follows :—

Age periods	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas
2—3 years	1			
3—4 years	1	1		
4—5 years	1			
5—10 years	6	3	2	
10—15 years	8	2		
15—20 years	1		1	
20—35 years	4	1	1	2
35—45 years		1	4	
45 and upwards	1		3	1
Total	23	8	11	3

The rate of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) was 2.71 per thousand population. 128 visits were paid to infected houses, including the disinfection of 34.

The case rates of the above diseases per 1,000 population are as follows :—

Pneumonia	0.66	(England and Wales 1.36)
Scarlet Fever	0.48	(„ „ 2.33)
Diphtheria	1.38	(„ „ 1.49)
Erysipelas	0.14	(„ „ 0.37)

The following table shews the incidence of the notifiable Infectious diseases in the various Parishes.

Name of Parish	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Total
Hayle	18		9	3	30
Gwinear		3	1		4
St. Buryan	3	1			4
St. Erth	2	1			3
Ludgvan			1		1
Towednack		2			2
Sancreed		1			1
Total	23	8	11	3	45

In view of the previous outbreak of Diphtheria at Hayle in 1936, it was deemed advisable, on the advent of fresh cases at the beginning of 1937, to take swabs from the Scholars and Staff at the Bodriggy School and on the 21st and 22nd of January this was carried out with the assistance of Dr. Frances Chown, one of the Schools Medical Officers to whom I am indebted. 197 swabs from children and staff were taken, of these, 16 were positive for the Bacillus of Diphtheria, whilst 22 were indefinite. Under the special circumstances these latter were looked upon as possible carriers and were kept under observation and again swabbed at a later date. The result of these swabs led to enquiries at a Farm where Milk was produced and retailed and where Eight children in all were found to be suffering from, or to have recently had Diphtheria. None of these cases had been seen by a Doctor. Removal of these cases to the Isolation Hospital and constant observation of the other carriers resulted in a cessation of the outbreak. Points of interest with regard to the clinical and bacteriological aspects of this outbreak were, that the local manifestations in the throat or nose were often less marked in the more severely ill cases, whilst in some cases with severe throat symptoms swabs taken gave a negative result for the presence of the Diphtheria Bacillus. In two cases the throat symptoms had been so mild as to have passed unnoticed and only the advent of Post-diphtherntic Paralysis drew attention to the true nature of the condition. In many cases where the local signs simulated an ordinary mild Follicular Tonsillitis, the bacteriological findings gave the Diphtheria Baccilli as being present in almost pure culture. The necessity for swabbing all sore throats however mild in character, when anything in the nature of an epidemic occurs, is emphasized. Diphtheria Anti-toxin was provided in all cases and enucleation of chronically enlarged and unhealthy Tonsils was carried out at the expense of the Council in several cases, where, after a prolonged stay in the Isolation Hospital, positive swabs continued to be obtained, in spite of any other treatment. This measure proved to be amply justified.

Immunisation was carried out at the request of the parents in 12 cases. In my opinion however this measure is not to be recommended unless carried out thoroughly on a proper scale, as the presence of several carriers were discovered as the result of swabbing, who had previously been immunised. Thus whilst individual protection is assured, the presence of carriers is likely to remain undetected.

During the latter part of the year my attention was drawn to the occurrence of several cases of Jaundice in various members of the same families and enquiries from the Practitioners in the District served to show that this condition had been rather prevalent and that these cases, although mild in character, could be looked upon as being of an epidemic nature and probably to be connected with the very dry conditions prevailing.

Tuberculosis

NEW CASES.					DEATHS.			
Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5—10 years			3				1	
10—15 years	1				1			
15—20 years							1	
20—25 years		2			2	1		
25—35 years	1	1						
35—45 years		1			2			
45—55 years				1				
55—65 years					2			
65 and upwards								
Total	2	4	3	1	7	1	2	

The provisional death-rates per million population from Tuberculosis are as follows :—

	Males	Females	Persons	(England & Wales	Males	Females	Persons)
Respiratory Tuberculosis	422	60	241		702	475	584
Other Tuberculosis	120	Nil	60		122	101	111

The following table shows the distribution of new cases.

Parish	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Towednack	1	
Hayle	3	2
Gwinear Gwithian	1	1
Marazion	1	
St. Erth		1
Total	6	4

Hospital, Nursing and Sick Transport Services

There are no professional Nurses for infectious diseases, no Clinic or Treatment Centre for Tuberculosis or Venereal disease. An Infant Welfare Clinic is held at Hayle. There are ten District Nurses who also practice Midwifery. No Hospitals are as yet provided by the Local Authority or by the County Council. The Tuberculosis Dispensary for the District is held at the West Cornwall Infirmary, Penzance where the Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly. An Orthopaedic Clinic is also held here to which cases from the District have access.

PROPOSED INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL FOR THE COMBINED DISTRICTS OF PENZANCE, WEST PENWITH, ST. IVES AND ST. JUST.

This matter still remains in abeyance although a site at Tregender has been generally agreed upon and complete plans have been drawn up for the same. The site chosen would appear to be most suitable for all the Districts concerned. The difficulty however appears to be in connection with the available water supply, concerning which the Ministry of Health require to be furnished with more exact data in regard to readings taken during the drier months of the year. It is feared that inability to supply these figures at present may lead to a further holding up of the matter.

The total number of houses in the District is approx. 5230. Out of this number 2300 have Water-closets, 2830 have earth-closets, whilst about 70 have no closet provision or have to share with others. In cases where a sewer is available, more earth-closets could be easily converted to W.C.'s, save for the fact that the available water supply is insufficient for the present needs.

The nearest Venereal Clinic is at Tuckingmill, near Camborne.

There is a private Hospital at Hayle, which is approved by the Ministry of Health, and which takes general Medical and Surgical Cases. This Hospital is very well equipped and run, it contains 69 beds and is fitted with special departments for X-Ray, Diathermy, Electrical Massage and Ultra Violet Light Treatment. During 1937 there were 503 in-patients, and out-patient attendances numbered about 3800. 400 X-Rays were taken and 315 patients attended for Electrical Treatment. 290 Operations were performed (100 major ones).

Other Hospitals serving the area are :—

- The West Cornwall Infirmary, Penzance.
- The County Maternity Ward, Redruth Hospital.
- The County Mental Hospital, Bodmin.

The work of transporting the sick and injured to and from the Hospitals is ably carried out by the local Divisions of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, viz. Penzance, Pendeen and Hayle, each of which equip and maintain a Motor Ambulance, no grant is made by your Council with regard to these services.

Laboratory Work, etc.

During the Year, all Pathological examinations have been carried out at the Pathological Laboratory at Redruth, and the Pathological department of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary at Truro. In all cases, your Council have defrayed the cost of examination of swabs taken by Practitioners in suspected cases, and the provision of Diphtheric-Anti-Toxin when required. Arrangements are always made for the Bacteriological examination of Cerebro-Spinal fluid in all suspected infectious Meningeal conditions and the provision of suitable curative sera when found necessary, in all cases where these services are not available from any other source (e.g., National Health Insurance, etc.).

Public Health Staff

There is a certificated full-time Sanitary Inspector for the Western District. An assistant Sanitary Inspector was employed full time in addition, up to the 1st July, 1937, when he became Certificated and was appointed to the Eastern District, there is a part time Medical Officer. Half the salary in each case is paid by the Ministry of Health. During the year an additional Inspector was also appointed to deal mainly with the extra duties involved in the carrying out of the Housing Acts.

Sanitary Administration
STATEMENT OF ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE.

Act	Date of Adoption	Parts or Sections Adopted	Date Adoption came into force
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	9 July, 1908	Part III, so far as applicable to R.D.Cs.	1 September, 1908
Public Health Act, 1925	24 March, 1927	Part II (Except Secs. 17—19, 21, 22, 24 and 25) Part III (Except Secs. 39 and 44) and Part IV.	1 May, 1927
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	18 January, 1912	Whole Act	29 February, 1912
Local Government &c. Superannuation Act.	Not Adopted		
Notification of Births Act, 1907	In force by virtue of Co. Co. Order of 1 February, 1918. Co. Co. is the Authority for purposes of notification.		

Proceedings under the Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects remedied	22
(2) Number of dwellings in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
Defects or Nuisances discovered were as follows :—	
Insufficient Closet accommodation	40
Insanitary Closets reconstructed	31
Earth Closets converted into Water Closets	35
Defective Drains remedied	43
Choked drains remedied	30
Cess-pit Nuisances	11
Nuisance from Pig Keeping and Fowls	4
Various nuisances	115
Dwellings disinfected	23
Visits of Inspection made in connection with the above :—	
Dwelling houses	712
Premises other than dwellings	182
	Total 994

Arrangements for Disinfection

After all cases of an infectious nature the rooms are disinfected by aid of Formalin Gas. Disinfectants are supplied by the Council in most cases. There is no steam disinfector in the district.

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths open to the public in the district.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take any action for the eradication of bed bugs in connection with Council houses.

Inspection of Places where Food is prepared

There are 4 Bakehouses which are frequently inspected and found in sanitary condition. There are 7 wholesale Butter and Cream factories, which have visited and found in good order.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is now controlled by the County Council.

There are no special Milk and Cream regulations.

Regulations under County Council now operative for Registration of Ice Ceeam Vendors and Manufacturers, 40 were registered this year. Visits of inspection were made and no cause for complaint was found.

No action has been required for smoke abatement.

Factories and Workshops

There are about 184 including Butter, Flour, Box and Engineering. Workshops consist chiefly of Carpenters and Smiths. Very few accommodate more than one or two employees. 90 visits of inspection have been made during the year.

List of Trades carried on in the District:—

Box Factories	1	Plumbers and Tinsmiths	9
Butter Factories	9	Smiths	25
Bulb Sterilizer	2	Carpenters and Wheelwrights	65
China Clay Works	2	Motor Mechanics	22
Tin Streamers	4	Stone Masons	6
Fishermen's Requirements	6	Lapidary	1
Tailors	2	Flour Mills	1
Bakeries	4	Engineering Works	1
Bootmakers	18		
Basketmakers	8		
		Total	184

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises 1.	Number of		
	Inspections 2	Written Notices 3	Occupiers prosecuted 4
11 Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	20	3	
108 Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	50		
11 Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	20		
Total 	90	3	

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecution were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	...	...	...
	unsuitable or defective	...	...	...
	not separate for sexes	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	...
Other offences	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	...	...	...	...

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 103

NATURE OF WORK	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
1	2	3	4
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, etc.			
Cleaning and washing			
Household linen			
Lace, lace curtains and nets			
Curtains and furniture hangings			
Furniture and upholstery			
Electro-plate			
File making			
Brass and brass articles			
Fur pulling			
Cables and chains			
Anchors and grapnels			
Cart gear			
Locks, latches and keys			
Umbrellas, etc.			
Artificial flowers			
Nets, other than wire nets			
Tents			
Sacks			
Racquet and Tennis balls			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags			
Brush making			
Pea picking			
Feather sorting			
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.			
Stuffed toys			
Basket making			
Chocolates and sweetmeats			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.			
Textile weaving			
Lampshades			
TOTAL		Nil	Nil

Shops Act, 1935

19 Visits were made under the Act. Informal Notices were served in regard to insufficient closet accommodation in connection with Shops, in 12 cases, 10 of these being complied with.

Schools

Many Visits have been paid to the various Schools in the District and in all cases where an outbreak of Infectious Disease has been traced to contacts in Schools. In connection with Diphtheria over 200 Swabs were taken at Schools during the year. An improvement has been noticed in the cleanliness of the Cloak-room and Lavatory accommodation, and in only one case was there need for any action to be taken. As in past years I have received the closest co-operation on the part of the Teaching Staff and Forms 9 M 1. are forwarded to me regularly by the Schools concerned as occasion demands.

Dairies

In the district about 700 of the farms produce Cream or Milk and many of the Farmers are purveyors of milk, either wholesale or retail. Very few of the farmers now produce butter which is made almost exclusively at one or other of the Milk Factories in the district. This centralized method of production is greatly in the interests of Public Health. Two new small Butter Factories have been established at Marazion, and One at Ludgvan. There are 40 Purveyors of milk in the district.

712 visits of inspection have been made under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

11 new Cowsheds have been erected to replace old ones. It still remains necessary in many cases to remind the occupiers of the regulations as to cleansing of Cowsheds. The number of Informal Notices served under the Milk and Dairies Orders were 115 and in 54 cases these were complied with. In most cases drainage matters, and in others, water supplies, required attention and the necessary improvements carried out.

4 cases of Infectious Disease occurred at farms during the year. As in previous years increased shortage of labour still appears apparent on many of the dairy farms. This is the main cause of the lack of cleanliness which is still found on some of the farms. As mentioned in my report upon Water Supplies, too many of the Farms rely upon Streams for their main supply and these are in most cases open to grave pollution.

Practical demonstrations on the method of clean milk production by the County Council Staff continue to be given in the district at various farms, and are excellent means of propaganda in the campaign against faulty methods of milk production. Classes for Young Farmers have been started, and I have been greatly impressed by the enthusiasm shewn at the demonstrations which I have attended.

Slaughter Houses

The following are the approx. number of Animals slaughtered in the district during the year.

	Eastern Area	Western Area	Total
Cows, Heifers and Steers	1200	600	1800
Calves	50	50	100
Pigs	800	1600	2400
Sheep and Lambs	350	600	950

In the Eastern Area approx. 60 per cent of these were inspected and approx. 20 per cent in the Western Area. In the Eastern Area every Slaughter House (seven in number) was visited at least once and sometimes twice a week, 200 visits being made during the year. In the West area, the conditions are very difficult for constant supervision, the round covering a distance of not less than 24 miles. In 5 of the Slaughter Houses it is not often that more than one bullock per week is killed with an occasional calf or pig. A considerable number are killed at Marazion. Very few notifications are received in connection with occasional killing. In this area the Slaughter Houses are far apart, and are 12 in number. In the whole of the District about 30 cwts. of Meat was found to be unfit for consumption and was destroyed. In my opinion, complete and effective supervision of all killings in Slaughter Houses and on Farms would require the services of at least one whole time Meat Inspector and the limitation of Slaughter Houses and the provision of centralized Abattoirs is the ideal to be aimed at.

Section D. Housing

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

	Housing Acts	Public Health Acts
1 (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	68	250
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	106	370
2 (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	68	
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	106	
3 Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous, or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	36	
4 (1) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	32	

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without the Service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers	63
--	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 ...	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	32
(2) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after service of formal notice ...	
(a) By owners	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	10
---	-------	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
--	-------	---

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
--	-------	---

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit
---	-------	-------

4. —Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	.....	88
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	.....	88
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	.....	649
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.....
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.....	18
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	.....	142

Houses Erected, 1937

4 Rooms and under	...	38	Built of Concrete	...	77
5 and 6 Rooms	...	54	Wood	...	18
7 Rooms and over	...	3			
Total		95	Total		95

The following Table shows the Water Supplies of the District so far as is known, and arranged under the headings of the various Parishes

(Statistics as at 1st April, 1934)

Name of Parish	Approx. No. Dwellings Supplied	Estimated Population	Rateable Value	Source of supply	Remarks
SENNEN	138	646	£2495	Road side pump, R. D. Council	This supply has on many occasions proved entirely inadequate
Churchtown	25			Supply from Adit to Reservoir, piped to stand-pipes and to a few dwellings, R. D. Council	
Sennen Cove	65			Private supply (Barton's) raised by rams and piped	
No Place	20			Covered well with spout	Privately owned
Sunny Corner	20			Privately owned well	
Escalls	8				
ST. LEVAN	122	579	£1593	Two wells, privately owned (one with pump) and rain water tanks	Privately owned
Churchtown	20			Wayside well, R. D. Council	
Polgigga and Cross	18			Privately owned piped supply and wayside wells, one with pump, R. D. Council	
Penberth	20 }			Well, piped to spout	Privately owned
Treen	24 }			Reservoir and Service pipes to dwellings	
Porthgwarra	15				Privately owned, Cable and Wireless Ltd.
Porthcurnow	25				
ST. BURYAN	153	1145	£2870	Water raised from well to public tanks, R. D. Council	This supply has on many occasions proved insufficient
Churchtown	92			Wells at these places privately owned	
Crows-an-wra	15 }			Dipping wells, accessible to the Public	Privately owned
Treeve	4 }			Piped supply from Rain, Windmill and Springs	
Trevorgans	6 }				Privately owned
Rosemodsas	6 }				
Lamorna	30				Privately owned
SANCREED	91	679	£1477	Roadside pump	Privately owned
Churchtown	8			Deep well, with pump	
Drift	26			Spring water, piped	R. D. Council
Brane	12			Piped supply from Reservoir, also 2 dipping wells	
Newbridge	25			Wayside well	Privately owned, part is in Madron Parish
Trerise	10			Wells	
Tregonebris	10			Piped supply from spring	Privately owned
Grumbler					
TOWEDNACK	54	316	£782	Roadside spout, piped from spring	R. D. Council
Churchtown	6			Roadside well, with pump	
Coldharbour	4			Two Mine-shafts with windless on each	R. D. Council
Cripples Ease	14			Enclosed well, piped to centre of Village	
Nancledra	30				R. D. Council
	6 in Ludgvan				
ZENNOR	26	250	£861	Well, with pump	R. D. Council
Churchtown	8			Well, dipping	
Porthmeor	10			Well, dipping	Privately owned
Treen	5			Roadside Well	
Ponion					R. D. Council
MADRON (late Gulval)	10	1069	£4815	Spring, piped to spout	Privately owned
Trythall Moor	9			Wayside well, dipping	
New Mill	10			Shaft into Adit, with windlass and piped supply	Privately owned
Boskednan	6			Roadside Pump	
Rosemorran				Spring water piped to underground tanks, with pumps, several dwellings with piped supply	R. D. C., this supply has proved inadequate
Madron Churchtown				Wayside dipping well	
Bosuljack				Piped supply	Privately owned

Area	No. of Wells	Year	Cost (£)	Notes
Whitecross	...	...	...	...
Gitchell	5	...	...	...
Cockwells	20	...	...	...
Crowlas and Lowerquarter	150	...	...	...
Churchtown	50	...	...	...
Tregadick and Trevarthen	...	...	...	...
Tremeneer and Ashtown	...	...	...	...
Castle Gate	...	...	...	...
Newtown	...	...	...	...
Badgers Cross	...	...	...	...
Lelant Downs	14	...	...	...
Ninnis Bridge	8	...	...	...
Polpeor	10	...	...	...
Brunion	6	...	...	...
Long Rock	...	...	...	...
PAUL	227	...	£1,108	...
Kerris	86	...	£270	...
MORVAH	...	...	...	...
Churchtown	12	...	...	...
Trevean	6	...	...	...
MARAZION	330	...	£4035	...
St. Michaels Mount	12	...	£352	...
GWINEAR-GWITHIAN	505	...	£3761	...
ST. HILARY	181	...	£1748	...
ST. ERTH	295	...	£2258	...
PERRANUTHNOE	237	...	£2339	...
HAYLE	1151	...	£18,041	...

The Water supplies of the District as a whole cannot be looked upon as being very satisfactory. It will be noted that in every case where a public supply is provided by the District Councils and where supplies are conserved in open Reservoirs or covered Tanks at Hayle, Marazion, Sennen, St. Buryan, Madron and Ludgvan, that these have been found at different times to be either inadequate or open to pollution. Those districts which depend upon Wells or Rain-water for their supplies are often very short of Water in dry weather and in many cases these wells have been found to be open to grave pollution. In the case of districts like Ludgvan where the Water supply runs for considerable distances in open Leats, it is certain that grave risk of pollution exists. In the more scattered areas, many of the Farms have to depend upon Water which is pumped from Streams which are obviously polluted by Manurial washings and to which the Cattle have access. In the case of Farms on some of the larger Estates I have been gratified to find an increased desire for co-operation on the part of the Agents concerned and in this connection much good work has been done by the St. Aubyn Estates resulting in a greatly improved Water Supply to many of their Farms by the sinking of fresh Wells and the analyses of the Water found. It is obvious however that the problem of providing an adequate and wholesome supply for the District as a whole is by no means solved and that the real solution would appear to lie in the adoption of some comprehensive scheme for the whole or greater part of the District instead of as at present dealing with the matter on a Parochial basis.

Drainage and Sewerage

During the year a new length of Sewer has been laid at St. George's Road, Hayle, to serve the new (and already existing) houses as far as the Highlanes Chapel.

The main Sewer at the Copperhouse end of Hayle has been partly cleaned out, over 100 loads of silt were removed from same, this deposit was found to be of long standing and it would appear that the work of cleaning these Sewers has been overlooked in the past. It is hoped to do a further portion of the Sewer during the coming year. No important extensions of Sewers has taken place in the Western area of the District. The outfalls at St. Buryan and Treen (St. Levan) have both been a source of trouble during the year and have been the subject of investigation and reports.

It must be realized that the question of Sewerage is inextricably bound up with the question of Water Supply and in this connection a definite nuisance has arisen at times in respect of certain Sewers and especially in the case of Madron where offensive smells often arise from the Sewer and where several houses have not been converted to W.C's solely on account of this water shortage.

General Remarks

There has been a steady decrease in the percentage of Deaths from Tuberculosis in the last Four years, whilst the Deaths from Cancer remain about the same. In this connection it should be noted that the average age at death from Tuberculosis (all types) was 33 years for Males and 26 years for Females, whilst the average age at Death for Cancer was 65½ years in Males and 60½ years in Females. The ages at Death from Nephritis (Disease of the Kidneys) being almost identical with Cancer, being 65½ years for Males and 61½ years for Females.

Again it should be noted that 66% of the cases of notifiable Infectious Disease occurred in one Parish (Hayle) where also 50% of the fresh notifications relating to Tuberculosis came from.

During the year also, steps were taken to deal with the Rat infestation mentioned in this Parish, the services of a Professional Rat Catcher being engaged.

The subject of Refuse Disposal for the whole of the District has been frequently reported upon adversely by me in my Monthly Reports and although no definite steps have been taken to deal with the matter, it is being realised that the question of properly controlled tipping or the alternative of Incineration cannot be much longer postponed.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors has been, as here-to-fore, most efficiently carried out during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. H. HADFIELD,

BOSWEDDEN, ST. JUST, S.O.

Medical Officer of Health.

Penzance (Hayle) Division Port Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1937.

To the Penzance (Hayle) Division Port Sanitary Authority.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1937.

The total number of Foreign Vessels entering the Port was 14, with a registered tonnage of 3021, as compared with 11 vessels with a tonnage of 2,012 in 1936.

The number of Coastwise Vessels entering the Port was 268, with a tonnage of 50,175, as compared with 295 with a tonnage of 52,849, in 1936. The total of Foreign and Coastwise Vessels was 282 with total tonnage of 53,195 as compared with 305 vessels and a total tonnage of 54,861 in 1936.

There is still no Hospital provision for infectious cases occurring on ships and the arrangements in regard to the projected Infectious Diseases Hospital for the combined Districts is still in abeyance.

The outstanding feature of the inspections has been the very clean and sanitary conditions generally prevailing on board the Foreign Vessels. Some improvement has been found to have taken place in the condition of the British Coasting Steamers, but the conditions generally found cannot be looked upon as very satisfactory and in one or two instances the Master has been severely warned regarding the unhealthy conditions discovered. It must be admitted however that whilst lack of personal cleanliness and oversight is a factor in a large degree, nevertheless the structural conditions in most of the older Coasting Steamers are not such as to lend themselves to comfortable and hygienic quarters for their Crews, and something analagous to "Slum Clearance Areas" on Land is required. The Stores on the Docks have been well kept and there has been a noticeable improvement in the state of the old Dock since the Local Authority's Sewer has been cleaned.

I append detailed Report.

APPENDIX

1. Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year 1937.

Table A.

	Number	Registered Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels reported as having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the M O.	By the Sanitary Inspector			
FOREIGN—							
Steamers	7	1813	2	5			Nil
Motor*	7	1208	2	3			
Sailing	Nil						
Fishing	Nil						
Total Foreign ...	14	3021	4	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
COASTWISE—							
Steamers	250	47465	6	80	9	8	Nil
Motor*	18	2710	1	5			
Sailing	Nil						
Fishing	Nil						
Total Coastwise ...	268	50175	7	85	9	8	Nil
Total Foreign and Coastwise	282	53196	11	93	9	8	Nil

*Includes mechanically propelled Vessels other than Steamers

2. Character of Trade of Port.

Table B.

(a) There was no Passenger traffic in 1937.

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC—Principal Imports—Coal, Cement, Timber, Oil, Boxboards and General Cargoes.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—Scrap Iron.

(c) FOREIGN PORTS FROM WHICH VESSELS ARRIVE—Baltic and Dutch Ports.

3 Source of Water Supply

(a) For the Port—Hayle Reservoir. (b) For Shipping—Hayle Reservoir. (There are no Water Boats)

4. Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933

1. The Customs Officer and Pilot board the Vessel, make enquires and receive the Declaration of Health.
2. As above.
3. No such notices have been received.
4. Owing to the character of the Port, it is impracticable to establish a mooring station, as designated under Article 10. Accordingly, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Health, it has been decided to regard the ship's berth at the quayside, as such mooring station. During 1937 no occasion arose to appoint such mooring station.
5. None made.
6. Have had no opportunity of judging.
7. (a) No arrangements made. (b) Thresh's disinfecter used for bedding and clothing.
- (c) No arrangements made. (d) No Hospital accommodation available for infectious cases.
- (e) Stretcher kept on the Quay. St. John's Ambulance Brigade (Hayle Division), serves the area.
- (f) No arrangements have been made.
8. Suspected material would be sent to the Pathological Department, Truro Hospital.
9. Suspected material would be sent to the Pathological Department, Truro Hospital.
- 10.—Leaflets are posted in neighbourhood, shewing the nearest centre for treatment of Venereal diseases.
11. No special arrangements.

Table C. No infectious cases were landed in 1937.

Table D. There were no cases of infectious sickness occuring on vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival, either in 1937 or during the preceding seven years.

5 Measures against Rodents

The Ships and Warehouses are inspected for Rats, any found being destroyed by dogs, traps and poison. The Warehouses are not rat proof and no rat guard are placed on mooring ropes. Very little trace of rats has been found during the year.

Rats destroyed during the year

Table E. 1. ON VESSLS. Black Rats. Brown Rats. Rats examined.

Table F. 2. IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES. Black Rats. Brown Rats. Rats examined.

Table G. Nil

Table H. Nil

6. Hygiene of Crew's Spaees

Table I. Classification of Nuisances

Nationality of Vessel				Number inspected during the year	Defects of Original Costruction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to Health
British	...	...	...	92	3	—	9
Other Nations	...	...	...	12	—	—	—

7. Food Inspection

1. Carried out satisfactorily by the Sanitary Inspector.
2. There are no shell-fish beds.
3. No samples of food were examined by Bacteriologist or Analyst.

I remain,

Your obedient Servent,

R. H. HADFIELD,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

